

Announcements

□ 1st EXAM on *Tuesday, Feb. 14!*

□ Homework for tomorrow...

Ch. 28: CQ 3, Probs. 12, 34, & 37

26.40: a. $E = KQ/(r^2 - L^2/4)$ b. $\lim_{r \gg L} E \rightarrow KQ/r^2$

c. $E = 9.8 \times 10^4 \text{ N/C}$

CQ4: a. same b. same

28.2: $2.7 \times 10^6 \text{ m/s}$

28.4: $2.5 \times 10^4 \text{ m/s}$

□ Office hours...

MW 10-11 am

TR 9-10 am

F 12-1 pm

□ Tutorial Learning Center (TLC) hours:

MTWR 8-6 pm

F 8-11 am, 2-5 pm

Su 1-5 pm

Chapter 28

The Electric Potential (*The Electric Potential*)

Last time...

Electric Potential Energy between 2 pt. charges...

$$U_{elec} = \frac{K q_1 q_2}{r}$$

i.e. 28.4:

Launching an electron

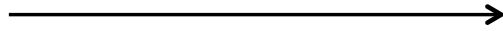
Three electrons are spaced 1.0 mm apart along a vertical line. The outer two electrons are fixed in position.

- a. Is the center electron at a point of stable or unstable equilibrium?
- b. If the center electron is displaced horizontally by a small distance, what will its speed be when it is very far away?

28.4: The Electric Potential

$$\vec{F}_{on\ q}$$

*Force on q , due to
some source charge*



$$\vec{E} \equiv \frac{\vec{F}_{on\ q}}{q}$$

*Electric field, due to
some source charge*

$$U_q + sources$$

*Potential energy
between q & source*

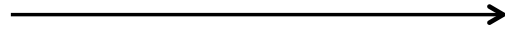


*Potential energy
per charge?*

28.4: The Electric Potential

$$\vec{F}_{on\ q}$$

*Force on q , due to
some source charge*

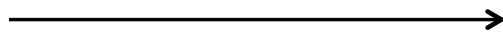


$$\vec{E} \equiv \frac{\vec{F}_{on\ q}}{q}$$

*Electric field, due to
some source charge*

$$U_q + sources$$

*Potential energy
between q & source*



$$V \equiv \frac{U_q + sources}{q}$$

*Potential of
source charge*

The Electric Potential

$$V \equiv \frac{U_{q + \text{sources}}}{q}$$

or

$$U_{q + \text{source}} = qV$$

SI Units:

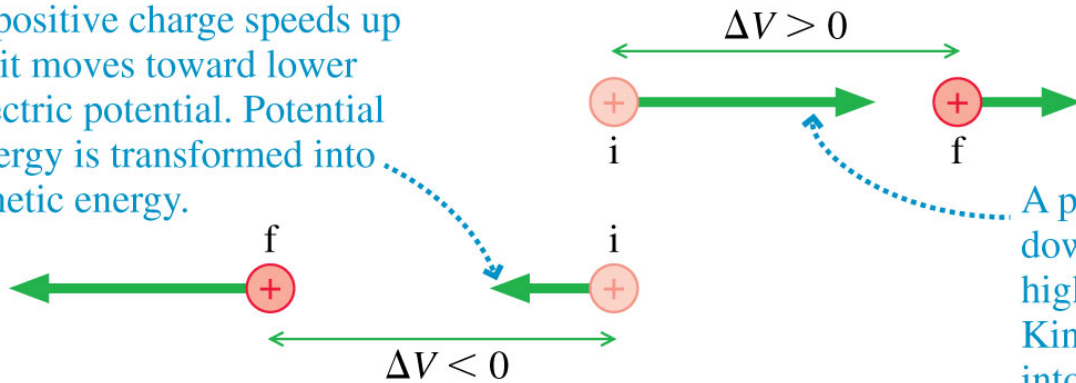
$$1 \text{ Volt} = 1V \equiv 1 \frac{J}{C}$$

Notice:

- ▣ The *electric potential*, like the *E*-field, is a property of *source* charge(s).

Using the Electric Potential...

A positive charge speeds up as it moves toward lower electric potential. Potential energy is transformed into kinetic energy.



A positive charge slows down as it moves toward higher electric potential. Kinetic energy is transformed into potential energy.

Lower potential

Direction of increasing V

Higher potential

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For $+q$ moving to the *right*:

- V increases, U increases, K decreases

For $+q$ moving to the *left*:

- V decreases, U decreases, K increases

□ What about for a $-q$?

i.e. 28.6:

Moving through a potential difference

A proton with a speed of $2.0 \times 10^5 \text{ m/s}$ enters a region of space in which source charges have created an electric potential.

What is the proton's speed after it moves through a potential difference of 100V?

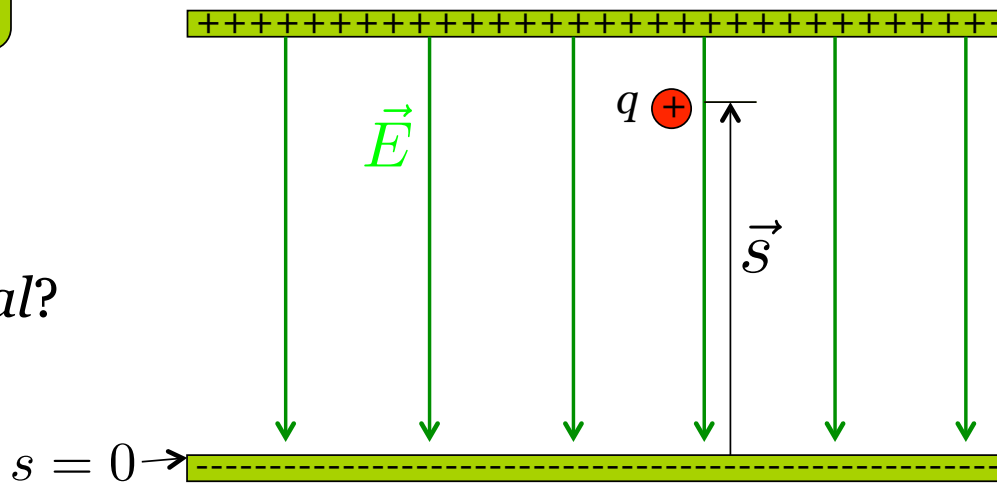
What will be the final speed if the proton is replaced by an electron?

28.5: The Electric Potential Inside a Parallel-Plate Capacitor

The *Electric Potential Energy* of a charge q in the *uniform E -field* of a parallel-plate capacitor is...

$$U_{elec} = qEs$$

□ So, what's the *Electric Potential*?



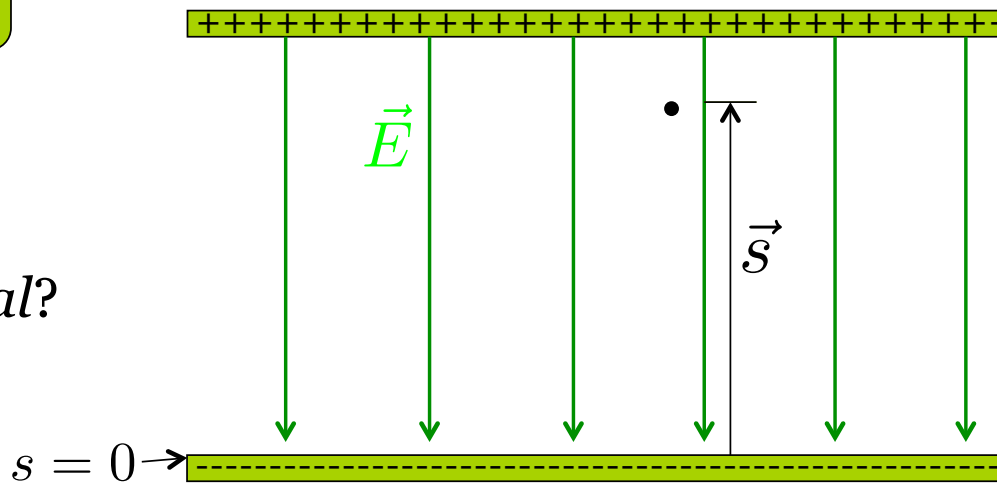
28.5: The Electric Potential inside a Parallel-Plate Capacitor

The *Electric Potential Energy* of a charge q in the *uniform E -field* of a parallel-plate capacitor is...

$$U_{elec} = qEs$$

So, what's the
Electric Potential?

$$V = Es$$

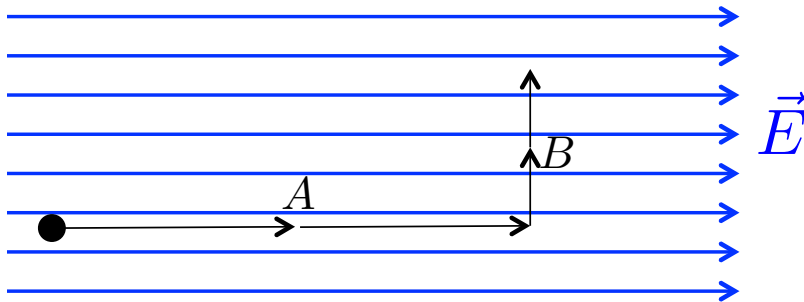


where s is the distance from the *negative electrode*.

Quiz Question 1

A *negative* charge is moving through an *electric field* along a path consisting of 2 legs (*A* & *B*). Let W represent the work done by the field, and ΔV the change in potential.

Which of the following statements is/are true:



- I. $W_A > 0$
- II. $W_B > 0$
- III. $\Delta V_A < 0$
- IV. $\Delta V_A > 0$

1. I only
2. I and II
3. III only
4. I and III
5. II and IV